

## (b:) AMENDMENT TO SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0018] as exemplified below.

[0018] As may be seen in Figs. 2A and 2B loudspeaker units 12 are disposed in trapezoidal housings 13. By trapezoidal it is meant that the housings 13 are characterized from bases 28 and upper covers 26 which converge from front to back of the units 12. This same shape is sometimes referred to as a trapezium. The front face 14 and back wall 24 are parallel giving each housing 13 a side on trapezoidal appearance. The individual sides of a trapezoidal housing 13, such as side 22, are trapezoidally shaped with front and rear parallel edges and top and bottom converging sides. In practice, loudspeaker units 12 are arranged in a vertical plane, either straight up and down as shown in Fig. 2A, or in a curving manner such as shown in Fig. 2B, or, as is most typically the case where large volumes need to be covered, as a mixture of shapes (straight vertical 40, moderate curve 42, tight curve 44) as shown in Fig. 3. The more nearly straight the array, the greater the vertical compression of the sound output from the array for reaching distant portions of an audience. Whatever the curvature, the front faces 14 meet edge to edge 34 to maintain spacing between acoustic transducers. Along the back faces 24 the units 12 may be arrayed step wise in a curved fashion meeting along edges 34, or the units may be held vertically with a gap 32 between the trailing edges 34.